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"An advertisement, inserted in the Charlotte
Daily Journal, on the 20th ult., purports to
contain a list of the names of the persons, for
the protection, and removal of the slaves, who
for the last, history, and a definition of the
same, will be made from the original, given by
the author, in his "History of the Slave," and
will be published in the Charlotte Journal, in
the next number, and every insertion.

AGENTS.

Col. R. H. Coker, Bookseller, N. C.

Col. W. H. Harris, Milligan, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

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My plan is to deal more on their side of the world, and as I present a few more—what is the condition of the public funds—of North Carolina? The answer to this question will exhibit a small world gratifying to every true lover of our State. There is no room for dispute on this point. The public offices of the State have just published their accounts, and there are no sources for current intelligence. Tell it to all the people, therefore, that in these hard times—in this season of pressure and distress for the country, the resources of the State exceed those of any other portion of our country, and if her prosperity is not brightened—if her resources are not advanced and promoted, the fault will lie at the door of those whom the people elect to consult for the common good of the whole State.

The first item in this account of State prosperity is that North Carolina does not a dollar! True, she borrowed \$200,000 to pay for bank stock under a law of 1833—a policy which I hope she never will be induced to adopt again.) But this debt the Legislature of 1836 wisely ordered to be extinguished and it was done forthwith.

The following is a statement of her Treasures, invested for wise purposes, and constituting a talent which to be committed to the stewardship of future Legislators—May be “profitable servants” of the people!

1. The State owns in the Bank of the State, Stock	550,000
2. The State owns in the Bank of Cape Fear, Stock	32,000
3. Do. do. Stock in Wilmington Railroad Company	500,000
4. The State owns in money loaned to individuals, about	211,000
5. The State owns in Cape Fear Navigation Stock (value)	22,500
6. The State owns in Roanoke Navigation Stock (value)	5,000
7. The State owns in Baltimore Turnpike Company Stock (value)	3,000
8. The State owns bonds of individuals, given for the purchase of Cherokee lands amounting at least	50,000

An aggregate of nearly Two Millions of Dollars! And free of debt!

I have put down the Wilmington Railroad Stock as if it were paid for, because the instalment yet unpaid do not exceed the amount of cash reserved by the Internal Improvement Board for that purpose. This sum has been loaned out in the mean time, so as to produce interest, till the instalments fall due. It makes the same result, whether I place the stock at the sum already paid, and add the cash, or put down the stock, and omit the cash. I have taken the latter course.

Let it be observed that in this statement I say nothing of our ordinary annual revenues for poll tax and land tax, &c. and the cash on hand. These may be required to meet the current expenses of the State, and I do not include them in this estimate. In the sequel I hope to prove that they also will form an accumulating fund for the aggrandizement of the State.

Here then is a full, well and safely invested, and the next step to be taken in our progress is to inquire the probable income of the last. In doing this, it were easier to assume a result. But my object is to provoke the people to think of these matters for themselves; and therefore I will familiarly and plainly state the grounds of my conclusion before I thrust it upon them. Ah! but some grumbler will say “the Banks pay no dividends; the Railroad may not; and perhaps the individual debtors will fail, and never pay their debts,” and he will be wonderfully delighted at this croaking, and consider himself triumphant without further trouble. Alas! this is too much the practice in such matters. And “tis a pity that this vicious habit has been strengthened by the uncaid, if not wild speculations of former Legislators. The people, however, are sensible and peculiarly shrewd on such subjects. All they require is honest dealing, and plain facts. At my hands they shall receive both, and then judge for themselves.

1st. Then as to the Bank Stocks: now I am not a Bank man, nor a Bank advocate, and therefore feel no temptation to laud them. The subjects I have undertaken to discuss, may lead me hereafter candidly to investigate the condition of our Banks in a separate essay. For the present it is only necessary I should say, that although the Banks have made no dividends for six months, it by no means follows, that they will not do it hereafter. All will agree that they do not give away their profits. As they have not divided them among the Stockholders, and if it is conceded that they will not give them to others, it follows that they are accumulating in the Banks, and therefore the fact that they do not now divide them out, is the very thing that will enable them to make better dividends in future. These statements prove that the debt due to them, largely exceeds their capital. This debt bears an interest of 6 per cent, consequently the profits of the Bank stock are greater than 6 per cent. If they are so now, it is probable they will be so hereafter.

2d. The Railroad stock will bring a handsome profit to the State, unless all outward appearances are deceptive. The expense of the road thus far has fallen short of the estimates. The travelling which was anticipated upon its completion has to some degree taken that direction already; and these conjectures which were made before the work began are fortified by the tendency of events actually occurring since it commenced. It is foreign to my present

object to make any statement on this point, but this much may be said, that in this State, this road will yield dividends of 6 per cent, or more. In the whole State, the payment of stock, however low, the money is saying an interest of 6 per cent, to the State.

3d. The Cape Fear Navigation Stock pays a regular interest of 2 to 3 per cent.

4th. The Roanoke Navigation Stock has also paid an interest of 2 to 3 per cent.—And the increasing trade of that section of country promises to enlarge the business of the Company, and consequently the profits of this Stock.

5th. The debts of individuals bear an interest of 6 per cent, by law. Though it is proper to remark here that a large part of the debt may soon be collected, to reduce it in drawing money bonds. When this is done, however, the income from this source will be cut off; for it is to be recollect that the funds drained by these debts will be worth more than the money spent; and the same Board is authorized to sell the funds, and re-serve the money. Should it be found, after a fair experiment, that this improvement cannot be effected, the expenditure will be stopped. The Board have that discretion, and are not obliged to spend the money, after they find it is either impracticable or impolitic. This work of improvement though just begun, is already a favorite among many who heretofore opposed it, and it promises readily and easily anticipated by its moderate friends.

6th. The Boucombe Turnpike Stock pays a dividend of 10 per cent, per annum. Upon the basis of the foregoing facts, and reasonable probabilities, it might be safely estimated, that these funds will produce a yearly income of about one hundred and forty thousand dollars! Is it doubted? Then strike off twenty thousand dollars, and still the annual income will be one hundred and twenty thousand dollars!

This annual revenue will be increased by the average amount of taxes yearly imposed on Towns and Auctions, and the money paid for the entry of造员 funds, to wit: five thousand dollars per year. These taxes having been appropriated by law to the increase of the fund referred to, and not used for the support of the Government, they will make the yearly income of the State one hundred and forty five thousand dollars!

Again: our ordinary State revenues for the support of Government, heretofore amounted to about seventy thousand dollars. This sum is abundantly sufficient, if our General Assembly met every year—but now that it convenes only once in two years, there will be a saving of twenty thousand dollars, at a moderate estimate every two years, or in other words a yearly income before stated, of one hundred and forty five thousand dollars!

Again: there is little doubt but the amount of the last Assembly will enlarge the revenue from land taxes at least six thousand dollars—and when we add this sum to the amount of taxes laid on the Banks, to wit: four thousand dollars per annum, there is an additional surplus of ten thousand dollars, which swells the annual income of North Carolina to one hundred and forty five thousand dollars! over and beyond the necessary expense of her Government.

This is no picture of the imagination—it is no distant prospect with which to lure the people into the adoption of impracticable schemes; it is sober reality—it is the real present actual condition of our State Finances. People of North Carolina, I congratulate you.

Great as may be the surprise of many of your readers at this bright exhibition of our prosperity, (for even the most intelligent have been indolent or indifferent on such topics,) I think I will demonstrate to you, in my next essay, that the reckoning is not completed in this. A desire to avoid prolixity obliges me to defer finishing it at present.

MENTOR.

Novel Sight.—Yesterday the Elephant attached to the Menagerie of Mr. Hobby, which has been exhibited here for several days past, not feeling disposed to trust his person on board the ferry boat plying between Norfolk and Portsmouth, reluctantly refused to budge from the wharf, and made defiance to the threats and repelled the coxswains of his master. It was at last determined to conduct him to the water's edge near Town Point, and let him work his own passage in the water, which he did in a very handsome and business like style. A boat accompanied him, not to pick him up, as was the design of the one that attended Byron in his swim from Sestos to Abydos, or the late aquatics at Brooklyn, but merely to guide his motions in the water. It is well for his ‘eburnean majesty’ that the Explorers have dropped down, or else they might have taken him up for a strange craft. While swimming, his long snout protruding out of the water, his motions resembled those of a porpoise. Refreshed by his bath, and in good spirits, he landed safely on the Portsmouth side.—Norfolk Beacon.

Characteristic.—Brindley, the famous Engineer, being asked for what purpose he thought Rivers were made, replied—“To feed navigable Canals.” A Dandy being asked, for what purpose his head was formed, replied—“To place his Hat on.”

Shakespeare has well described the gradations of dullness, and the changes which it produces in the mental energies of an individual, by saying:—“Now, a sensible man; by and by a fool; and presently, a beast.”

—PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS.

There is a general interest in the public mind, this evening, about the condition of the public domain, the spirit of which must affect whether and when the payment of stock, however low, the money is saying an interest of 6 per cent, to the State.

5th. The Cape Fear Navigation Stock pays a regular interest of 2 to 3 per cent.

6th. The Roanoke Navigation Stock has also paid an interest of 2 to 3 per cent.—And the increasing trade of that section of country promises to enlarge the business of the Company, and consequently the profits of this Stock.

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11th. The State owns in Baltimore Turnpike Company Stock (value)

12th. The State owns bonds of individuals, given for the purchase of Cherokee lands amounting at least

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NOTES.

ON THIS I TAKE THE PAPER.

By C. B. WILLIS.

On you I take the paper,
They will be never missed,
After I've used the forty years
Upon the printer's list.

Tell not of sorrow—Front reduced
Earth from the scenes of his flight—
He twirled his stick and darkness covered,
And moving straight along the East.

On freedom's boundless wings.

On you I take the paper,
And sons and daughters—tall and small—
For they have been through thick and thin,
The pillars of us all.

Two nobly bold that should a star,
He stricken from the dome of Night,
A printing press it fashioned there—
Would fill the vacuum to a hair,
And shed a broader light.

That man who takes no paper,
Or making, pays not when they're read,
Would sell his corn to buy a "horn,"
And live on horrid bread.

The printer upon the wide domains
Of science—scatters education,
All over the land, like April rains :
And yet his labor and his pains
Are half his compensation.

THE EARTH IS BEAUTIFUL.
The whole broad earth is beautiful:
'Ts mind attuned bright,
And wherever'er my feet are turned,
A smile has met my sight.

The city with its bustling walk,
Its splendor, wealth and power,
A ramble by the river side,
A passing summer flower:

The meadow green, the camp swell,
The forest waving free,
Are gifts of God, and speak in tones
Of kindness to me.

And oh, where'er my lot is cast,
Where'er my footsteps roam,
If there I love are near to me,
That spot is still my home.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CUTEST TRICK YET.

The following trick to raise a good bottle of wine free gratis for nothing, is the "cap sheet" of all the pieces of impudence we have heard of lately. In the present instance a genteel looking loafer entered a store in this city where he knew they had gone to dinner and no body but a small boy left in attendance. Entering with all the importance of a regular wholesale dealer, our loafer commenced with,

"Is Mr. — in?"
"No, sir—he's just stepped out—gone to dinner, sir."

"What time do you expect him back, boy?"

"Not short of an hour, sir: it generally takes him an hour to eat his dinner."

"Not under an hour? Well I'm told Mr. — has a fine specimen of old Madeira. He told me to call and taste it, but as he isn't in and I'm in something of a hurry I wish you would bring out a bottle as a sample, and I'll see what it is."

"Yes, sir," said the boy, who immediately brought forth a bottle of the pure old stuff itself. The loafer took the wine, held it up to see its quality and color, drew the cork, took a small sip snatched his lips and inquired,

"Boy, have you any ice?"
"No sir: we never keep any."

"Never mind, it's about cool enough. Any thing in the shape of crackers and cheese about?" They help to get a correct idea of the wine."

"Nothing of the kind sir."

"All the same thing—I believe I have gone in my pocket. I always carry them with me when I am out purchasing," at the same time taking out a paper of the above mentioned articles and commencing munching and drinking. "This is a delicious article; what does your master ask for it?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Don't know, oh? Got much of it?"

"Considerable."

"Well," said the new example of the Diddler tribe as he finished his crackers and cheese and the last of the old Madeira, "Well," should like the lot. Just inform Mr.—that a gentleman called and examined his wine and has a very favorable opinion of what little he has seen of it. Good afternoon."

"Say, had'nt you better wait until Mr.—comes in? He'll be along shortly."

"No, I'm in something of a hurry now but will call again." So saying the loafer departed and it is needless to say has not been seen since.—Picayune.

GOING AS FREIGHT.

An Irishman, whose fund was rather low, had footed it all the way to Wheeling, and was still desirous to get as far as Portsmouth, whence he procured by camel to a point not far distant from the latter place, where work was to be obtained. Having wore his toes through his boots and the bows of a pair of old shoes quite low, he gave up the idea of using "Shank's mare" any longer. There were plenty of steamboats putting and blowing at the landing and he became quite fascinated at the idea of such an easy mode of conveyance.

"Captain, dear," said he, stepping on board a beautiful craft—"Captain, dear, and what'll you charge to take me to Portsmouth?"

"Seven dollars, in the cabin."

"Biven dollars! arah! seven dollars! Why captain dear, I have'n't the half of that sum."

"Oh, never mind that, Pat, I'll take you as a deck passenger for three dollars, if you'll half work your passage, that is, help the hands to wood the heat."

Pat passed over minded on this proposition and then sat another moment.

"And Captain, dear, whilst you take about a hundred and sixty pounds of freight for?"

"I'll charge you seventy-five cents for that."

"Then Captain, you see, I'm just the boy that weighs that—so you can enter me as freight, and I'll stow away long enough somewhere below stairs."

A proposition as novel pleased the Captain highly, and calling one of the hands, he gave directions to have Pat stowed carefully away in the hold—and ordered the clerk to enter on the freight list—"One IRISHMAN, weighing 160 pounds."

Pat kept snug until he reached Portsmouth, a distance of 350 miles—having shown himself but twice and for only a few minutes at a time, during the whole passage. There he paid his freight, of seventy-five cents, honorably, and was soon with his bundle, tramping it along the tow path of the canal for his desired destination.—Baltimore Advertiser.

Legal Paradoxology.—The following happy parody on the verboseness of legal phraseology occurs in a work, entitled "The Mechanics Law-Making": "If a man would, according to law, give to another an orange, instead of saying, 'I give you that orange,' which one should think would be what is called, in legal phraseology, 'an absolute conveyance of all right and title therein,' the phrase would run thus—'I give you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title, claim, and advantage of and in that orange, with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pips, and all right and advantage therein, with full power, to bite, cut, suck, and otherwise eat the same, or give the same away, as fully and effectually as I, the said A. B. am now entitled to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat the same orange, or give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp, any thing hereinbefore, or hereinafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, in any wise, notwithstanding; with much more to the same effect. Such is the language of lawyers and it is very gravely held by the most learned man among them that by the omission of any of these words, the right to said orange would not pass to the person for whose use the same was intended."

A Challenge repelled.—After the battle of Preston Pans, a witty Scotch farmer amused himself by writing a humorous ballad upon it, which so stung one of the British officers who behaved very basely on the occasion, that he sent the poet a challenge to meet him at H.—for mortal combat.

The second found the farmer busy with his dung fork, to whom he delivered the challenge of the redoubtable hero. The good humored farmer turning towards him, with his agricultural instrument in his hand, coolly said, "Gang awa' hock to Master Smith, and tell him I ha' nee time to go to H.—to gi' him satisfaction; but that if he likes to come here, I'll just do as he did—I'll run awa'." It would be well if many a bullying, cowardly challenge, were treated in the same manner.

Women.—Female loveliness cannot be clothed in a more pleasing garb than that of knowledge. A woman, thus arrayed, is one of the most interesting objects of creation. Every eye rests upon her with pleasure; the learned and the good, the young and the old, of the opposite sex, delight in her society, and affix to her character respect and veneration. Ignorance and folly stand reproved in her presence, and vice shrinks abashed at the gaze. She moves, the joy and the delight of the domestic circle; she excites the praise, the admiration of the world. A female thus armed, thus equipped, is prepared to encounter every trial which this uncertain state may bring; to rise, with becoming elevation, to the pinnacle of fortune, or sink, with becoming fortitude, into the abyss of poverty; to attain, with a calm serenity, the highest bliss, or endure with patient firmness, the deepest woes.

RECIPE.

To Destroy Caterpillars.—Take strong Soap Suds, and with a broom or brush sprinkle it over their nests either in the evening after they have retired to them, or in the morning before they leave them; this falling on the purse which contains these insects, will cause them to crawl out and fall in masses, without any necessity for crushing or burning them.

To Preserve Cattle from Disease in the Winter.—When cattle are kept out in the winter, it is recommended as a useful practice to rub some tar at the root of the horn, which prevents the wet from getting between the root and the skin; and it is said, contributes to preserve the health of the animal, and to keep it free from various diseases to which it may otherwise be liable.

To make Cream yield Butter quickly in cold weather.—Cream will readily yield up the butter, it contains in the coldest weather, or, if as much boiling water be poured on, as will bring it to the temperature of new milk, that is, milk just from the cow; cream so managed, will require very little churning and no other disadvantage accrues, except that the butter will be white for a day or two.

Important Preventive against Hydrocephalus.—A Physician has discovered that a

few drops of any mineral acid applied to the wound occasioned by the bite of any venomous animal, will prevent hydrocephalus in the patient. The acid will decompose the precious saliva, and consequently no bad effect will follow.—N. Y. Express.

Anniston.—When Oliver Cromwell first coined his money, an old cavalier looking upon one of the new pieces, read the inscription on one side, God with us on the other. The Commonwealth of England, I see, will be, God and the Commonwealth are on different sides.

New Arrangement.—A western schoolmaster has the following sentence in round writ upon his door: "No licking the schoolmaster in the holidays."

To Jonathan Helms, Sherriff Helms, Daniel Helms, and Abel Keston and Della, his wife, heirs of Isaac Helms, dec'd.

YOU are hereby notified, that having administered on the estate of Isaac Helms, deceased, and being now ready to settle with the heirs, you are requested to present your claims, as the money is now ready to be paid over in fee or your authorized agents, and for which I shall not pay interest from this date.

EXKIEL HELMS.
Hickory, Aug. 22, 1838. 1414

ATTENTION! McAlpin Creek Cavalry.

YOU are ordered to parade at Elam Moore's, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. on the 26th of September next, armed and equipped as the law directs for drill. Delinquent will do well to attend.

By order CYRUS A. ALLEN, Capt.

August 22, 1838. 1413

Commission Business.

THE undersigned thankful for past favors in his line of business (Receiving and Forwarding) gives notice that he still continues at his old stand, and has made such preparation as is necessary. He hopes, by assiduity and attention to give general satisfaction.

He will receive and forward letters as usual according to direction.

To farmers and merchants who are desirous of shipping their cotton to New York or Charlotte he will make liberal advances.

FELIX LONG.

Cherry, August 15, 1838. 1417

\$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from John McCord, on the 26th of June last, a negro girl named LUCY, about 25 years of age, very black, and about five feet high and slender. She is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Gen. McLean's, on Pea Creek, as he owns her husband, his numerous relations belonging to Mr. Maxwell, 7 miles east of Charlotte, also, some relations at the Alexander Mine, and also some relations at Bissell's Mills, 2 miles from Charlotte. Having purchased said girl from said McCord, I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver said girl to me in Charlotte.

B. P. BOYD.

Charlotte, Aug. 22, 1838. 1415

NOTICE.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living one mile North of Concord, N. C., on the night of the 8th instant, a dark bay **MARE**, 18 or 19 years old, with a heavy black mane and tail, with a star in her forehead, a small nip out of one of her ears occasioned by the extirpation of a wart, some white on one hind and one fore foot, no other marks recollect—**a wagon saddle** with the skirts split at the edge and bridle.

Any information of either the thief or the property, will be thankfully received and a reasonable compensation given for the mare and saddle and bridle. Address the subscriber at Concord, N. C.

JNO. M. MILNSTEIN.

Aug. 10, 1838. 1414

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July

Term, 1838.

Taylor & Chaffin,

Original Attachment.

Eliam J. Teter.

Levied on one Carriall Wagon and harness, three trunks and their contents.

To appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of parts unknown: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for the said Eliam J. Teter to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and then and there plead or repel, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of July, A. D. 1838.

E. OATES, G. C. C.

Price adv. 65.

1415

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July

Term, 1838.

G. L. Massey, adm'r. of

Wm. Massey, dec'd.

Original Attachment.

Jas. G. Craig, J. N. Da.

vis and Jas. D. Craig.

Levied on a negro woman and 3 children,

yiz: Eliza, Sarah and Ben.

To appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State. Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal for the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and then and there plead or repel, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.

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